

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

CENTENNIAL HISTORY - VOLUME I

PREPARED FOR THE CENTENNIAL YEAR 1970
OF
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

PREFACE

This, the first volume of the history of The Ohio State University College of Dentistry, is a compilation of publications, transcripts of speeches, and research memoranda written and collected by members of the faculty and staff.

Grateful acknowledgement is extended to the authors:

To Dr. Wendell D. Postle, Dean Emeritus, whose records and writings, when added to those of the late Dr. Harry M. Semans, Dean Emeritus, form the bulk of the historical material contained in Volume I.

To the late Miss Mary Edith Leuthi, who, during her many years as secretary to the Dean, collected and organized much of the material provided by the Deans Semans and Postle.

To General Neal A. Harper, D.D.S., L.L.M., M.S., who, with Dr. Lyle Smith Pettit, wrote "College of Dentistry, The Ohio State University," which comprises the main body of text of this volume.

To Dr. John R. Wilson, Dean of the College of Dentistry, who has made these records available; and whose records, kept during his administration, will contribute to subsequent volumes of this history.

It is to these contributors to the recorded history of dentistry that this volume is dedicated.

Ralph H. Rosenblum, D.D.S.
Editor of the Centennial History

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
------------------------	---

"COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY"	3
---	---

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I	18
----------------------	----

"The Modern Dental College"

APPENDIX II	27
-----------------------	----

The history of the evolution of the dual relationship
of Medicine and Dentistry

APPENDIX III	31
------------------------	----

Articles of Incorporation
of The Ohio Medical University

Articles of Incorporation of The Starling-Ohio Medical College	34
---	----

APPENDIX IV	36
-----------------------	----

History of the Board of Dental Counselors

APPENDIX V	40
List of Members of the Board of Dental Counselors	
APPENDIX VI	43
History of the Dental Buildings	
APPENDIX VII	47
Listing of number of graduates per class and history of admissions requirements.	
APPENDIX VIII	50
History of curricula	
APPENDIX IX	53
History of the graduate program	
APPENDIX X	56
A comparison of curricula 1894-1917-1941	
APPENDIX XI	61
Biographies of the Deans (through Bethel-1906)	
Allen Franklin Emminger, D.D.S.	62
Albert Osburn Ross, D.D.S.	64
Otto Arnold, D.D.S.	66
Lewis Prentice Bethel, D.D.S., M.D.	68

APPENDIX XII	70
------------------------	----

List of Deans and Secretaries (to 1939)

APPENDIX XIII	72
-------------------------	----

Faculty Roster (1892-1940)

APPENDIX XIV	86
------------------------	----

Roster of instructors
with degrees other than dental degrees (to 1940)

INTRODUCTION

The narrative history comprising the main body of text of this volume was written by Drs. Neal A. Harper and Lyle S. Pettit for the centennial year history of the Ohio Dental Association and was printed originally in the journal of that organization.

The several appendixes of this volume contain reproductions of records compiled by Miss Mary Edith Leuthi and writings by Drs. Harry M. Semans and Wendell D. Postle. These writers did not always identify themselves and sometimes contributed jointly and anonymously to certain papers. Because of this, it has been difficult to ascribe individual authorship to most of the content of the appendixes.

Much of the photographic history which would serve to illustrate this text has been saved and will be available for future publication.

The history presented here takes the College of Dentistry to the year 1962. Since that time there have been many changes in building, equipment, and curricula. The graduate, research, and continuing education programs have been expanded dramatically. New departments and studies have been added; notably, a department of community dentistry and a program for computer-assisted teaching.

The student body now numbers approximately 155 in each class, making the College of Dentistry the second largest dental school in the United States. We may soon be the largest. Current plans foresee a 1972 entering freshman class of 200.

The story of the new construction planned to house the expanded student

body will be an interesting one as will the history of the many projected changes in and additions to curriculum and staff.

The official record of all this will have to wait for future volumes. The history of advances in dentistry is linked closely to and is often anticipated by the history of advances in dental school education and research.

The faculty and staff of The Ohio State University College of Dentistry are proud of the history of growth of the college and of its many contributions to the advance of dentistry. They are confident that through teaching and research, The College of Dentistry will continue to contribute to the growth and progress of service to the people of the State of Ohio and to mankind.

R. H. R.

"College of Dentistry
The Ohio State University"

by

Neal A. Harper, B.A., D.D.S., LL.M., M.S.
Brig. Gen., U.S. Army (Ret.)

and

Lyle Smith Pettit, D.D.S.

Reprinted from the Ohio Dental Journal, September, 1963

Unlike Topsy who "just grewed," the College of Dentistry, The Ohio State University, has developed through the imagination, industry, dedication and idealism of many capable individuals. Its history records advances in dental education as great as those of dentistry itself.

It had its inception in the Articles of Incorporation of the Ohio Medical University. This body, which came into existence on December 30, 1890, was established for the purpose of originating, conducting and maintaining a Medical University comprising departments or schools, respectively, of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Midwifery and a Training School for Nurses. In the beginning the academic requirements for admission to the School of Dentistry were only two years of high school credits, or the equivalent thereof.

The course in dental education consisted of three years of six months each of professional training, and the successful students received the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery upon completion of eighteen months of dental studies and clinical experience.

It was stated in the Articles of Incorporation that the organization was to be conducted "not for profit." In the absence of financial gifts and endowments the corporation and its training institution had to be launched by loans, and during the first twenty years of its activity the notes and mortgages were maintained. It is worthy of mention, too, that there was extensive self-sacrifice financially by all the departmental instructors.

The eight incorporators were able men: five physicians, two laymen and one dentist. They were: J. F. Baldwin, M.D.; John W. Wright, M.D.; J. Harvey Reed, M.D.; S. L. McCarthy, M.D.; A. E. Evans, M.D.; George M. Peters; Wm. M. Mutchmore; A. F. Emminger, D.D.S.

Dr. Emminger served as the first dean of dentistry, 1892-93. The earliest catalogue of the Ohio Medical University was published in 1893. The faculty of the Department of Dentistry was announced as:

A. F. Emminger, D.D.S., Dean, Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Science. Lecturer on Office Ethics and Practice;

A. O. Ross, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery;

G. A. Billow, A.M., D.D.S., Professor of Dental Materia, Therapeutics and Pathology;

C. A. Eckert, D.D.S., Secretary, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry;

James Silcott, D.D.S., Professor of Metallurgy, Crown and Bridge Work;

J. H. Beal, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy;

W. L. Dick, M.D., Professor of Osteological and Myological Anatomy;

E. C. Mills, D.D.S., Lecturer on Orthodontia;

J. C. Lawrence, M.D., Professor of Circulatory and Visceral Anatomy;

Clovis M. Taylor, M.D., Professor of Physiology;

C. C. Bolon, M.D., Microscopy and Histology;

Gilbert H. Barger, LL. B., Lecturer of Dental Jurisprudence;

J. E. Barricklow, D.D.S., Lecturer on Anesthesia;

Charles A. Aubert, B.A., Medical Latin;

Sterling B. Taylor, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy;

R. W. Davenport, Demonstrator of Crown and Bridge Work.

As has been the case in the beginning of most professional schools of that era, the faculty outnumbered the students. The initial class of dental graduates, in 1894, consisted of only two members.

In 1893 Dr. A. O. Ross became dean of the Department of Dentistry, serving in that capacity until 1897. Doctor G. A. Billow assumed the Secretaryship in 1893, and held that office for one year. He was succeeded by Dr. J. R. Price who, after one year, was relieved by Dr. C. A. Hawley who remained Secretary until 1904.

Dr. Otto Arnold was dean from 1897 to 1901. In 1904 Dr. Harry M. Semans became Secretary, remaining in that duty until he was named dean in 1906.

It is interesting to note the increase in the number of dental graduates during those early years.

1895, 8; 1896, 14; 1897, 21; 1898, 14; 1899, 29; 1900, 41; 1901, 55; 1902, 53; 1903, 61; 1904, 58; 1905, 59.

Until the end of the year 1905 all graduates in Ohio were admitted to the practice of dentistry without taking examinations held by the State Dental Board. The Legislature enacted a statute in 1903 which provided that all graduates in dentistry after January 1, 1906 would be required to take the examinations in order to qualify for license to practice. As a result the number of dental graduates fell from 59 in 1905 to 22 in 1906.

In 1906 Dr. Semans became dean, and served until 1938; Dr. H. V. Cottrell was designated Secretary, and remained in that position till 1939. Soon an

number of important events developed which had much to do with the future of the School of Dentistry. In 1907, the Starling Medical University founded in 1879, merged with the Ohio Medical University, and the institution became the Starling-Ohio Medical College. The school remained at 710 Park Street, Columbus, Ohio.

As the 1908-1909 session began, the entrance requirements for dental training were raised to three years of high school study. While this resulted in a small decrease in enrollment there was no appreciable drop until 1912-1913 when the requirement for admission was elevated to four years of high school, and graduation therefrom. Many of the high schools in the small towns and rural areas offered only three years of training at that time.

By 1912 the Starling-Ohio institution was in very good position to take the opportunity of submitting a request to be taken over by the Ohio State University. The petition was presented first to the Starling-Ohio Board, then to the Board of Trustees of the University. At the time of this proposal for merger with Ohio State University, in 1913, debate arose as to whether or not the Department of Dentistry should be included in the consideration, this question having been raised by members of the joint faculties and their boards. The reason was that of the debt existing. It was thought by some that excluding dentistry in the plan would lessen the burden of indebtedness.

Dr. Semans was dental representative of the Department of Dentistry present. Also at the meeting was Dr. William O. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University. He had become Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Starling-Ohio Medical College. Through him Dr. Semans was invited to comment on the matter at hand. Given this opportunity to be heard, Dr. Semans submitted that

in the past the Department of Dentistry had proved to be an asset financially. His presentation of the advantages of including it resulted in favorable action, much of the credit for which should go to Dr. Thompson who added "and a College of Dentistry" to the proposal to be submitted to the State Legislature. The petition became a reality of accomplishment on July 1, 1914, on which date the Ohio State University established the College of Medicine and the College of Dentistry, taking over all properties, faculty, students and alumni of the Starling-Ohio Medical College.

Following the installation of dental education at the Ohio State University, the College of Dentistry received recognition from several sources. A notable one consisted of the chartering of "Theta" chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, National Honor Dental Fraternity, on May 2, 1916. It was the eighth chapter established. The charter members of "Theta" chapter were Drs. H. M. Semans, H. V. Cottrell, W. C. Graham, C. H. Hebble, A. J. Bush and E. W. Martindale.

Also at this time the College of Dentistry was invited to join the Dental Faculties of the American Universities. The invitation was accepted. The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Medical University had withdrawn membership in the National Association of Dental Faculties in 1905. Other dental schools had done likewise, later organizing the above mentioned body. In 1923 it merged into the American Association of Dental Schools. This organization includes the dental educational institutions of the United States and Canada.

In the autumn of 1921 the College of Dentistry established a Dental Corps unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, Senior Division. This was one of eight created in dental schools of the United States under the authority of the Army Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920, and by invitation of the Surgeon

General of the Army. Major Lester C. Ogg, D.C., class of 1912, was the first officer assigned to conduct the course of training. He was succeeded by Major Neal A. Harper, D.C., 1926-28, and he in turn by Major Samuel Randall, D.C. Although a voluntary undertaking, 85 per cent of the students of the College of Dentistry were enrolled in the unit.

The authorization for the establishment of a department of Dental Hygiene passed in 1922 providing for two years of training in that field, and the award of a Certificate upon the successful completion of the course. Although the State Legislature enacted the bill, it was many years before the course was implemented.

In 1925 the College moved from its old quarters at 710 Park Street, Columbus, Ohio to Hamilton Hall on the Ohio State University campus. This was the realization of the long held hopes of the dental faculty, but it had not been until 1923 that official assurance had been given for the relocation. There had been strong pressure from many sources to install the dental college on High Street, some distance from the Eleventh and Neil Avenue location of Hamilton Hall. The placing of the College of Dentistry in the latter area, the heart of the planned University Medical Center, was a wise and logical decision.

For some years previous to this time dental educational institutions were being surveyed and rated by the Dental Educational Council of America. A designation of "A" meant above reproach, "B" good, "C" not so good and "D" unacceptable. Under these auspices the College of Dentistry had been rated "A." In 1921 and 1922 a grant from the Carnegie Foundation had made possible an exhaustive survey of each dental school. Through this body's misunderstanding of the housing facilities being provided by the University for the College of

Dentistry, and in the belief that the area designated for it might be taken for medical use, the rating of "B" was given. By 1926, when the report of the Council was published, the evaluation had been reconsidered and the college had been restored to "A" rating.

In 1928 the requirement for pre-dental study was raised from one year of college to two.

The progress of dental education continued at a rapid pace in the new college building. In 1938 Dean Harry M. Semans was retired from active duty and Doctor Wendell D. Postle was appointed Acting Dean. A year later he became Dean of the College of Dentistry. Also in 1939 Doctor H. V. Cottrell retired and the office of Secretary was taken over by Doctor Paul C. Kitchin.

With the advent of World War II, the College of Dentistry, like many of its sister institutions, adopted The Accelerated Program, providing the full four-Quarter year of training. This was continued in force from 1942 to the close of the war in 1945. Under this round-the-clock academic year schedule it was possible to prepare dental students for graduation in three years instead of the four years of three Quarters each. This helped the dental profession greatly in meeting the demands for its services during the period which called so many thousands of its members to duty with the Armed Forces of the United States.

It was about this time that courses in graduate and post-graduate study began to receive greatly increased attention. In 1939 there had been one recipient of a Master of Science degree in anatomy. This extended area of instruction was improved in 1941. In that year four short courses of post-graduate study were presented. Within a few years these five day programs

were being offered in fourteen or fifteen subjects, one nearly every week. Designed to increase training in fundamental and clinical areas for practicing dentists, it has become a very popular program. Heavy enrollment by veterans of the Armed Services, whose professional careers had been interrupted by duty therein, was noted. To expand this activity at high level and, at the same time, to keep expense of the post-graduate's attendance as low as possible, Dean Postle sought financial aid from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

His quest was successful. In 1946 the Foundation granted \$54,000 for the program. It gave an additional \$6,000 to be used toward establishing a training course of two years for dental technicians, the first of its kind under university sponsorship. This activity continued until 1957, graduating 103 enrollees. Further grants brought the total amount to \$74,386, extending for five years until 1950.

The year 1944 witnessed the acceptance of the first class in the Dental Hygiene Course. These students, upon successful completion of the training, were graduated in 1946.

It was also in the early 1940's that the Post College Assembly was launched as an important and popular contribution to post-graduate activities. These sessions are held in April of each year, and they are attended by 700 or more dental alumni. The nineteenth meeting was held this year, 1963. A two day program of lectures on new techniques, materials, drugs, diagnostic aids, efficiency in dental practice administration and other advances in dental science is offered. The plans for each year include the invitation of nationally recognized leaders in dental education, research and practice to address the assembled alumni. Balance in the professional presentation is provided by a

full afternoon of table clinics demonstrating current methods of dealing with dental problems in clinical procedures and laboratory activities. Most of the participants in this part of the meeting are members of the faculty of the College of Dentistry. The social aspects of the assembly are represented by class reunions, dental fraternity luncheons, a demonstration of some of the popular sports on the campus and a traditional banquet.

During the Christmas vacation of 1950-51 the College of Dentistry made another very important step in its progress. It moved its clinic and other facilities into a new and custom-designed building at 305 West 12th Avenue, about 300 feet north of Hamilton Hall. The new quarters provided more room, more modern installations and more efficient utilization of space. Operating cubicles for the students replaced the old open clinic of Hamilton Hall. Modest expansion of the graduate and post-graduate programs was made possible. Substantial increase in enrollment was also allowed by the greater space and appointments available in the new structure of three stories.

In 1952 the position of Associate Dean of the College of Dentistry was established. The first incumbent was Dr. Hamilton B. G. Robinson. Shortly thereafter the "family treatment plan" of instruction in clinical dentistry was instituted. This constructive concept enables the student to undertake and accomplish the full treatment of his patient, from diagnosis to completion, under the close supervision of instructors, rather than assume responsibility for only selected or assigned areas of clinical treatment. This approach has proved to be most practical in its results, for both the student and the patient.

Early in the occupancy of the new building it became evident that additional room would be necessary to provide facilities for the rapidly growing post

graduate and graduate programs and the establishment of more potential for dental research. Efforts to obtain the necessary space culminated in authorization and funds for building a four story addition to the relatively new housing of the College of Dentistry. A substantial Federal grant, contingent on "matching funds," was made available, since the proposed addition was to be used largely for the furtherance of dental research and development. The construction of a thoroughly modern air-conditioned structure whose principal contributions to expansion were three lecture rooms of 150 seats each, two large basic science laboratories and an entire floor for research activities, was completed in 1959.

With the resignation of Dr. Robinson as Associate Dean of the college, Dr. John R. Wilson was designated in 1958 to serve in that office. Dr. Kitchin retired, and Dr. William C. Dew was appointed Secretary of the school.

In 1959 television facilities were installed in the college for extending the teaching program. This was the first undertaking of its kind on the University campus, and much interest in its use was shown by representatives of the other colleges and other teaching organizations. With its own broadcasting equipment in the building, and with multiple monitoring units in the classrooms and laboratories, together with two-way communication by voice between sending and receiving areas, it was evident immediately that the new facility was a valuable adjunct to the program of teaching.

In the meantime the post-graduate operations, under regular University support since 1951, have expanded very substantially and have become one of the largest sponsors of such dental education in the nation. Not only have the "short courses" increased in number and attendance but the longer professional courses, chiefly orthodontics, oral surgery, prosthodontics and periodontia,

have waiting lists of applicants. Practically all of the students in the latter category are enrolled in the Graduate School of the University and are candidates for the Master of Science degree. There are at this writing, 1963, forty-seven graduate students and forty research projects at the Masters level. There are twenty projects of faculty participation.

The College has kept well abreast of the advances in dental science. It has made a thorough clinical study of audio-analgesia, and has made available to all Junior and Senior students the latest high speed equipment for use in the treatment of their patients. Its faculty members have contributed extensively to dental literature in the production of books, manuals and articles, and instruction in writing on profession subjects has been instituted for senior students and those engaged in graduate study which require the preparation of theses. This teaching is conducted by the Director of the College of Journalism.

In the area of extracurricular activities there are several worthy of note. The class of 1955 published Odontos, the first year book of the College of Dentistry. Each edition since that time has grown in content and circulation. The four national dental fraternities are represented by Psi chapter of Alpha Omega; Mu Mu chapter of Delta Sigma Delta; Psi chapter of Psi Omega; and Kappa chapter of Xi Psi Phi. Theta chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, National Honor Dental Fraternity, is a very active unit at this college. Dental Hygiene is represented by Zeta chapter of Alpha Kappa Gamma and by Zeta chapter of Sigma Phi Alpha, its national honor organization. The College of Dentistry operates under the Honor System, with faculty and class representation. And the Dental Council is an active group, functioning under the guidance of its elected officers and a faculty advisor, the class presidents, the Honor Committee

chairman, and Fraternity and Independent spokesmen from both Dentistry and Dental Hygiene. The college choir, composed principally of students in the Dental Hygiene course, is both talented and enthusiastic.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to observe that the faculty has grown to 111 members. Of these ten are Professor (7 full time), sixteen are Associate Professors (11 full time), thirty are Assistant Professors (11 full time), forty-eight are Instructors (4 full time), and seven are Assistant Instructors in Dental Hygiene (4 full time). It is equally stimulating to note that the total number of dental graduates is now 3871, Dental Hygienists 801; and that the schedule of enrollment in each of the four dental classes is 150, and in each of the two Dental Hygiene classes 80. The College is now the second largest in the United States, and the largest of State supported institutions of its kind. The general recapitulation may be expressed by stating that the advances recited in the foregoing paragraphs have carried the students from the era of the foot engine to that of air rotors and turbojets.

The chronology and the statistics relating to the growth of the College of Dentistry are highly interesting but they alone do not present the full picture. They record only the blow by blow struggle for progress. They do not show the fact that the quality of the dental education offered has been as great as the quantity; that accomplishment has not been regarded as a reason to pause for refreshment, but rather as an inspiration to forge ahead. They do not include the countless sentimental aspects in the development of the school. There was Mr. William M. Mutchmore, one of the original incorporators, who, until his death in 1923, as Registrar, was known affectionately as "Uncle Billy" by both faculty members and students. He was a willing and reliable source of

advice and cooperation for the many who required a friend when in need or other difficulty. Statistics do not reveal the similar attributes of Dean Semans who for over thirty years demonstrated a quiet, deep and constructive interest in all who came under his supervision.

They do not disclose the fact that Dean Postle has always maintained an open door to faculty, staff and students needing advice and assistance. Nor do they mention Miss M. Edith Luethi, Assistant to the Dean, who since 1939 has given aid in so many ways to all of the "school family," a loyal friend of both students and alumni. And there are many others whose contributions to the well being of the College of Dentistry do not appear in a chronological accounting.

It has been said that "the historian is a prophet looking backwards." The most prophetic of the handful of incorporators of the Ohio Medical University in 1890 could hardly have foreseen the extent of the development of their brain child. Even now, more than three score and ten years later, the faculty, staff and students of this College of Dentistry may not be able to envision the scope of its achievements in the future, or its constructive impact on the profession and the service it renders to mankind. It is their heritage and duty, however, to toil unremittingly and inspirationally in the vineyard so hopefully and so painstakingly planted by their dedicated predecessors.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

"The Modern Dental College"

by

H. M. Semans, A.M., D.D.S.

At the inception of the College of Dentistry, there were but a few dental colleges maintained in universities. Also several more of them were departments of colleges of medicine. But a large group were in existence on their own, quite a number being stock companies for profit. Within the first twenty years of its existence, trends were showing as to what would be the ultimate control of dental education. A few years before the College became an integral part of the University these trends are shown in a paper as follows:

THE MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE
as read before the Columbus Dental Society, Nov. 1911
by H. M. Semans, A.M., D.D.S.
and published in the March 1912 number of the Dental
Summary

In my subject "The Modern Dental College," I am not limited in dealing with it, owing to the fact that the founding of the first dental college dates back within the memory of living men; therefore I shall touch upon the dental college phase in its entirety, aiming however, to present to you what the present day aspects are, after a short historical sketch.

The creating of the first dental college was an epoch in the history of dentistry, probably the most momentous one. The cause of this act we recognize to have been the need for concerted action in training young people in all the arts of dentistry by competent teachers, each teacher being more or less a specialist in his line of work. Prior to the founding of the first dental college it was the custom (a custom which lasted for a long time) for some dentist more or less gifted in the art of teaching, to take on an apprentice and

train him in the knowledge of dentistry. Sometimes the young man worked out his tuition in various ways, washing windows, sweeping, cleaning cuspidors, collecting bills, doing rough work of the laboratory, etc., more often a monetary stipulation was entered into with the above-mentioned work thrown in. In all cases the beginners were supposed to become possessed with secret methods, methods perhaps only known to their instructors and they were often required to bind themselves to never reveal these methods. A very few of the brighter lights in the then small world of dentistry went a little farther and conducted small classes in their offices, generally at night, for which they received compensation. One of the most noted of these instructors was Horace H. Haden. This work, both in public and private instruction, he took up shortly after he went to Baltimore. In his historical sketch of the Baltimore College, Dr. Simon tells us that during the session of 1837-38 Dr. Hayden was invited and gave a course of lectures before the medical class of the University of Maryland; thus probably the seed was sown from which sprang the college, of which he was one of two founders and the creation of which greatly aided in giving him everlasting fame.

As we all know, he had associated with him in this momentous work Chapin A. Harris, and the act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, February 1st, 1840, incorporating the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, created an era of vast import to our profession. On the same day that this act was passed the charter was issued, and in the evening of February 3rd, two days later, at half-past seven o'clock, at Dr. Hayden's house, a faculty composed of Drs. Hayden, Harris, Bond, and Baxley, all bearing the M.D. degree, met with a view to organize. Dr. Simon further states that Dr. Horace H. Hayden was elected

president and given the chair of Dental Pathology and Physiology; Dr. Chapin A. Harris was elected dean and given the chair of Practical Dentistry; Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., to be Professor of Special Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and Dr. H. Willis Baxley to be Professor of Special Dental Anatomy and Physiology. There is no doubt but that the uniting of the powers of these two capable, vigorous and intelligent men, Hayden and Harris, accomplished the successful issue. Hayden was the accomplished, keen-minded educator, clear in presenting facts; Harris, although a man of scientific attainments, was likewise a man well acquainted with practical affairs.

As it is well known, the institution from the day of its birth was a complete success. "The founders of the school" according to Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, "first endeavored to graft it upon the University of Maryland as a separate department of the same. Being unsuccessful in this, doubtless owing to the unsettled condition of the latter, they boldly launched out upon the untried seas with an independent school. Their immediate and marked success showed that the movement was opportune and that they supplied a real want."

Time has brought about a great change, so that today we find about eighteen universities having genuine dental departments. The majority of these departments participate in medical and general laboratory facilities. Also sixteen medical colleges present dental departments, with most of these departments participating in the same class rooms and laboratories. There are about sixteen dental colleges affiliated with universities or colleges in which a participation in the latter's (universities or colleges) equipment is practically nil; two or three exceptions are found however where some participation takes place. About eighteen dental colleges maintain an independent existence,

in which existence a few are found availing themselves of facilities in neighboring colleges, such as the dissecting department of a medical college.

Dental educators are constantly aware of the fact that the dental laity, through utterances in meetings, magazines, etc., are urging the betterment of the dental schools, and they, the dental educators, accept the same in good faith, realizing that most of the criticism is actuated by the one imparting the same because of a desire for a general profession advancement. Criticism, even though at times rather vigorous, stimulates a good cause. Here and there in the short seventy-one years of dental college existence some school passes into the realms of silence and dimming memories; some of the schools closed their doors, still retaining honor and glory for what they had done; others are well forgotten, and about them less said the better. A larger majority of the existing ones have made and are now making advancements.

What today is the purpose and intent of the dental college? First, the stock-existing, interest-bearing type of this institution, created because of possible financial gain, is either changing its type or slowly giving way. Professional status, if of high grade, must have an uncommercialized educational foundation. Some excuse may be given for the existence of such conditions in the past. The profession was young and growing through its own limited means; it took much money and many sacrifices to establish dental colleges. States, municipalities and university boards of control took little or no interest financially in their establishment. There being then little or no interest financially in their establishment. There being then little or no aid and resources from without, the issuing of stock was necessary to equip and maintain, the venture was uncertain and the business and monetary side of the situation

took first interest in the minds of stockholders; the needs of the profession for educational institutions interested all prospective stockholders or those financially interested in any way far less than did the question as to whether the venture would be a sure go and paying one.

But time changes everything, and dental colleges existing and being maintained for dental educational purposes only is simply one of time's manifestations of the inevitable. It is not only the survival of the fittest, it is also the survival of the needed that will place our profession, through its colleges, upon the proper basis. Independent existence is slowly but surely decreasing; the constant demand for improvement from the colleges themselves and from you, the laity, compels not an affiliation but an actual existence with medical schools or universities, or perhaps both, to take advantage of the various scientifically equipped and conducted laboratories.

The day has passed when professional schools such as medicine, dentistry, law, etc., can well exist without the properly established university control. In educational circles it is now accepted as a fact that teachers of service courses, such as found in the dental curriculum, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, etc., must be exceptionally well trained men, who give their individual attention to such work. In what possible way then, can dental colleges obtain such service except by availing themselves of such men, and availing themselves of the best service of such men only in the laboratories where they labor? We can find dental colleges that maintain a fairly high standard of efficiency which can not or do not avail themselves of these opportunities, but their efficiency would be greater could they do so.

When the Harvard College incorporation, in 1867, decided that dental

education was of great import, then commenced another momentous period in the dental world with which the dental colleges have a bearing; Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and a few others have fallen in line, it requires no imagination to see what the future will bring. Another organization, a new one, which I believe may do much in advancing the dental educational situation, is the Dental Educational Council of America. This council is composed of fifteen members; five are college men, five are state examiners, and five are selected from the membership of the National Dental Association. The purposes are three, looked after by a sub-committee as follows: The Committee on Colleges, the Committee on Curriculum and the Committee on Uniform Dental Legislation. Their duties are as follows: "The Committee on Colleges shall visit the various institutions under the jurisdiction of this body with a view of ascertaining the character of the work done, including preliminary education and whether the needs of the community in which said college or colleges exist are fully satisfied. The Committee on Curriculum shall present in its annual report to the General Council a model curriculum, with such changes as it may from year to year deem expedient. The Committee on Dental Legislation shall make a study of the existing laws of the various states and present an annual report on the possibilities of more uniform laws, especially in respect to dental education." Thus you see the profession at large, the examining boards and the colleges are found at last starting a work in unison for but one purpose, the increasing of the efficiency of the colleges.

The day has passed when the renown of one man will alone make a successful dental college; busy dental infirmaries or clinics no longer mean a successful college if the other departments are slipshod; nor can first class didactic

teaching keep up the high standard alone; the laboratories, the technic rooms, the infirmaries and the recitation rooms must all be taken care of by unselfish, conscientious instructors who love their work. Hayden, Harris, Bond and Baxley seventy-one years ago had a complete dental educational institution with five or six chairs and one lecture table; are you familiar with what the best dental colleges present today in facilities of equipment and method? Contrast then, 1912 and 1840. There was time when a Mark Hopkins could have sat on one end of a log and one student at the other end, presenting a complete college in such a dual association. In all probability, Dr. Hayden, prior to 1840, could have instructed and sent out from his individual teaching a well-equipped dentist. Today the demand is for a thoroughly educated dentist on a scientific as well as a practical basis. Logic, higher criticism, differential calculus, etc., will have no bearing in his education should he avail himself of it, other than tone, but an excellent laboratory acquaintance with anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, chemistry, bacteriology, etc., gives more than tone -- it gives a sure foundation, his capacity for thinking is increased in ratio to the thoroughness of this laboratory training. In the class room and by means of the recitative text-book the workings of the laboratory are verified. A quiz book cannot make a clear, concise thinker. How about the practical side, the direct work in hand, the primary object sought for "Dentistry?" What a farce the college would be, could we conceive of such an one, which taught prosthesis, operative procedures and their allied subjects from a quiz book.

We accept the fact that the laboratory, technic room and clinic must train both mind and hand, that the text book helps both teacher and students to hold

fast to the subject. The practical training, then, must be carefully attended to. Those fundamentals that give the student the scientific foundation must present, with the direct dental training, a well balanced institution. If in time it is found that three years is too short, then go to four year, the need of four years will bring four years rather than eliminate some one or more subjects that are already in a high class curriculum.

APPENDIX II

The history of the evolution
of the dual relationship
of Medicine and Dentistry.

The inception of Dental Education at Columbus, Ohio may be shown by quoting, in part, the Articles of Incorporation of the Ohio Medical University, as follows: The purpose for which said corporation is formed is the originating, conducting and maintaining a Medical University, consisting of a school of Medicine, a school of Dentistry, a school of Pharmacy --- and teaching the art and science of medicine and surgery, the art and science of dentistry --- and the conferring upon such persons as are qualified --- the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery ---. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 30th day of December A.D. 1890.

There were eight incorporators, five physicians, three laymen and one dentist. The dentist, Dr. A. F. Emminger, also served as the first dean of dentistry, 1892-93, when the institution first opened for instruction.

The incorporators may have had in mind, in the inclusion of dental education, that some financial aid might incur, by the establishing of a department of dentistry, but a very worthy declaration appears in the first announcement for the session 1892-93: "Believing that the practice of Dentistry and Dental Surgery should be regarded as a department of Medicine and Surgery, and students educated with a view of successfully practicing such specialty, the Dental Department of the Ohio Medical University was instituted in 1890, when the above University was incorporated." Thus the inception of such a relationship of dental education with medical education slowly integrated into a dual relationship not dreamed of by the incorporators. This relationship, forty years later,

is shown in an address by Dean J. H. J. Upham, Medicine, Ohio State University, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools held at Chicago in April 1933. The title of the address being "A Medical Viewpoint of Dental Education," and in part as follows: "In my opinion modern practice does establish the fact that there is a need of preparing practitioners of both professions who will have a better understanding of the overlapping fields of medicine and dentistry, the problems involved, their interrelations and the need of cooperation in treatment. We are living in a day of specialists in practice. And practitioners, when referring a patient to a specialist, expect and have a right to do so, to receive expert advice. For the ordinary medical specialities, a complete course in general medical instruction with certainly a rotating internship and some years of general practice are essential in my opinion before taking post-graduate instruction in the special line of practice. Some have urged that inasmuch as dentistry is essentially a specialty of medical practice, the dental students should take the same pre-clinical instruction and be in the same classes with medical students. I cannot agree with the arguments for such a plan. Dentistry, it is true, is a specialty of medical practice, but it is more than the ordinary specialty. The field is so wide, the demands for technical knowledge and training so great, that while this new demand for more instruction in the medical aspects of focal infections in dental fields must be kept in mind, the student in dentistry should be trained as a specialist from the minute he enters the college doors until the day of graduation." Dean Upham further elaborates, where by changes and economies of time some courses might allow expansion of others that might help to strengthen the entire instructional efforts so as to establish a better internist aspect to dentistry, while

pursuing pre-dental instruction. At the time of this address, dental education had become a four year professional curriculum of nine months each, with two years minimum, of selected and required courses in a college of liberal arts, as contrasted in eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to three years of professional training, six months each, and only two years of high school or its equivalent for entrance. An increase in education from eighteen months to approximately forty months. Thus is substantiated the statement that the cooperators in eighteen ninety-two did not dream of that which Dean Upham expressed so clearly in nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

APPENDIX III

Articles of Incorporation
of The Ohio Medical University
December 30, 1890

and

Articles of Incorporation
of The Starling-Ohio Medical College
March 12, 1907

THESE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
THE OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

WITNESSETH: That we, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the State of Ohio, desiring to form a corporation, not for profit, under the general corporation law of said State, do hereby certify:

FIRST: The name of said corporation shall be The Ohio Medical University.

SECOND: Said corporation shall be located, and its principle business transacted at Columbus, In Franklin County, Ohio.

THIRD: The purpose for which said corporation is formed is the originating, conducting and maintaining a Medical University, consisting of a school of Medicine, a school of Dentistry, a school of Pharmacy, a school of Midwifery, and a Training School for Nurses, and teaching the art and science of medicine and surgery, the art and science of dentistry, the art and science of pharmacy, the art and science of obstetrics, and the art and science of nursing, to both sexes; the conducting of medical dispensaries and a hospital in connection therewith; the conferring upon such persons as are qualified the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery, the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy, the degree Doctor of Midwifery, and a certificate of proficiency in Nursing; and to receive, hold and apply any funds or property lawfully acquired by said Corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this 30th day of December,

A. D., 1890.

George M. Peters
Wm. M. Mutchmore
J. F. Baldwin, M.D.
John W. Wright, M.D.

J. Harvey Reed, M.D.
S. L. McCurdy, M.D.
A. F. Emminger, D.D.S.
A. E. Evans, M.D.

In these Articles of Incorporation of the Ohio Medical University, may be noted the statement "not for profit." At times some misinformation gained currency, in that the incorporators, and at times others were mentioned, that profit accrued to such named. Notes were given by many to aid in the establishment of the institution. Mortgages and loans were maintained quite throughout the first twenty years. Financial gifts and endowments were quite absent. The constant financial self-sacrifice on the part of all departmental instructors, willingly and unselfishly maintained, gradually lifted the financial burden.

In the group of incorporators the name of Wm. M. Mutchmore is noted. Mr. Mutchmore, until his death in 1923, as the Registrar at Park Street, and by his many other activities of helpful measure to all instructors, clerical help and students, rightfully and from the heart of each, was known as "Uncle Billy." All alumni of the first thirty years have many fond recollections of him. Many a student, through shortness of funds, was materially assisted in remaining in school by him. He was father confessor to many in times of stress and trouble. His quiet way in finding out, often by intuition, about one's troubles, and his decidedly quiet way of working out the solution endeared him to many.

The ultimate establishment of Medicine in the Ohio State University was a stimulus to many at 710 North Park Street, from the start, in that the Ohio Medical University might be incorporated into the State University. The much older medical college (Starling), also in Columbus, as time went on, joined in with the Ohio Medical University, by an incorporated (again without profit) union, as witnessed by the following:

THESE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
THE STARLING-OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE

WITNESSETH: That we, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the State of Ohio, desiring to form a corporation, not for profit, under the general corporation laws of said State, do hereby certify:

FIRST: The name of said corporation shall be the Starling-Ohio Medical College.

SECOND: Said corporation shall be located, and its principle business transacted at Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio.

THIRD: The purpose for which said corporation is formed is to establish and maintain a college or colleges for the purpose of teaching medicine, surgery, hygiene, dentistry and pharmacy, and kindred branches of art and science, and to confer degrees in said departments of learning, and to erect, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, a hospital or hospitals for sick, injured and disabled persons, and to maintain, control and operate the same, to teach and train nurses and midwives and issue to them diplomas or certificates showing their qualifications, to establish and maintain dispensaries, to furnish medical service to public institutions, and to exercise all powers which may be necessary for carrying out the purposes aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this twelfth day of March,
A.D., 1907.

William O. Thompson
William J. Means
William R. Lasenby
Fred J. Heer
Thomas C. Hoover
John Edwin Brown

Charles F. Clark
Charles S. Hamilton
Edgar B. Kinkaid
Henry J. Booth
Frank Winders
Andrew Timberman

William O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, was duly elected by the new trustees as the President of the Board. With this consummation of the union of the two medical institutions, the ultimate merger into the State University, while not a surety, was at least hopeful.

APPENDIX IV

History of the Board of Dental Counselors

In the announcements, 1892-1901, there were published lists called "The Board of Dental Counselors." In those days it was quite the custom to list "Counselors" in educational catalogues. In Colleges of Dentistry, a Counselor seemed to have no status other than being a close friend to the dean and faculty. It may be noted in the list of counselors of the Dental Department that they were quite thoroughly scattered about the state; none in Cleveland however and but one in Cincinnati, and he was listed only the first two years. Such omission no doubt was in deference to the fact that there existed dental schools in these two cities and that it might be quite unethical to browse for students in such locations. In fact the real purpose of such a board was the expectation, or at least the hope, that the honor of having one's name listed as a counselor might help in sending students to the institution concerned. The counselor from Cincinnati, John R. Callahan, today in bronze, views the broad expanse of the main infirmary of the College of Dentistry of the Ohio State University. There is no record of any kind, which might show that the counselor group met as a board. Another custom of this period was the publication of eminent men as Lecturers; generally referred to as Special Lecturers. The catalogues of 1893 to 1895 list five names designated as 'Clinical Lecturers.' One from Pittsburgh, one from Wheeling, West Virginia, one from Canton and two from Columbus. This was a custom in those days to augment the prestige of the faculty, also with the hope that the eminent persons might, perhaps annually, address the student body. During this period, there were two national organizations in dental

education. The National Association of Dental Faculties and The Institute of Dental Pedagogics. The purpose of the former, universally known as the N.A.D.F. was corrective, legislative and protective. Its resolutions were mandates or laws as to the management of each member of the association. By the turn of the nineteenth century, by the action of the Board of Trustees, the Ohio Medical University had become a member. Also by 1897-98, its dental faculty had joined the second organization, the Institute of Dental Pedagogics.

In 1893 a small group of dentists attending the Worlds Fair in Chicago, who were primarily interested in the technology of dental practice, joined together, and from this association the Institute came into existence. Its purpose was, and remained as of teacher membership. All members of the faculties of the membership respectively, by their presence at the stated meetings, became participating members. As time passed, the Institute's name changed to the American Institute of Dental Teachers, merging finally into the American Association of Dental Schools with other dental educational groups. The Institute, as a friendly association of teachers, imbued with a fine objective, "improvement in methods of teaching" had much to do with the growth and development of the College of Dentistry. This faculty, by a good number always attending the annual meetings and participating in the programs, garnered much toward constant improvement.

The membership in the National Association of Dental Faculties, however, lasted only a few years. This membership was in the hands of the Trustees of the Ohio Medical University. The N.A.D.F. membership was constituted largely, probably entirely so, by the owner or board of control of each institution in the Association. In 1905, by action of the Trustees, the Ohio Medical University resigned

as a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties. From the time of the organization of the N.A.D.F. a quarter of a century or more before 1905, and for a long time after its inception, it exercised great influence. During the few years membership of the Ohio Medical University, some of the Association's actions were quite disturbing. Especially an action taken in August 1901 as follows: Attendance upon four full courses of not less than seven months each in separate academic years, shall be required for all students matriculating after the session 1902-03. However, some of the members of the N.A.D.F. felt such action to be quite premature. So this action was later withdrawn.

Another resolution, fixing the minimum tuition fee of all colleges, members of the N.A.D.F. was passed during this period. The trustees of the Ohio Medical University in informing the dental faculty of its withdrawal from the N.A.D.F. stated that several other members were contemplating doing so and that a certain dental school of University control had already withdrawn because the authorities of said University could no longer delegate the rights of government to an outside organization.

Owing to a very great decrease in dental student registration after 1904, owing to the fact that all dental graduates after 1905, must take license examinations in order to practice, the dental faculty thought that, perhaps (quietly among themselves) the decided lowering of income from the department of dentistry, may have been the actuating cause (a saving of dues and delegate expenses) of withdrawal from the N.A.D.F.

APPENDIX V

List of Members
of the Board of Dental Counselors

BOARD OF DENTAL COUNSELORS 1892-1901

J. W. Lyder, D.D.S., Akron, Ohio
1892 - 1901

H. H. Harrison, D.D.S., Wheeling, West Virginia
1892 - 1900

Grant Mitchell, D.D.S., Canton, Ohio
1892 - 1894

John R. Callahan, D.D.S., Cincinnati, Ohio
1892 - 1894

H. R. Clark, D.D.S., Circleville, Ohio
1892 - 1901

W. H. Sedgwick, D.D.S., Granville, Ohio
1892 - 1901

W. R. Lilley, D.D.S., Circleville, Ohio
1892 - 1900

A. T. Whiteside, D.D.S., Dayton, Ohio
1892 - 1901

W. H. Hague, D.D.S., Delaware, Ohio
1892 - 1901

Edwin Waddell, D.D.S., Greenfield, Ohio
1892 - 1901

N. Palmiter, D.D.S., Lancaster, Ohio
1892 - 1901

C. N. Ree, D.D.S., Mansfield, Ohio
1892 - 1894

E. H. Raffensperger, D.D.S., Marion, Ohio
1892 - 1901

L. P. Holbrook, D.D.S., Mt. Vernon, Ohio
1892 - 1901

C. F. Dennis, D.D.S., Portsmouth, Ohio
1892 - 1901

F. S. Maxwell, D.D.S., Steubenville, Ohio
1892 - 1901

J. A. Stockton, D.D.S., Upper Sandusky, Ohio
1892 - 1894

J. F. Dennis, D.D.S., Washington, C.H.
1893 - 1901

Samuel Wagner, D.D.S., Galion, Ohio
1893 - 1901

F. L. Cary, D.D.S., Zanesville, Ohio
1896 - 1901

T. F. Hunter, D.D.S., Cambridge, Ohio
1896 - 1901

George Leve, D.D.S., Scio, Ohio
1896 - 1900

J. S. Elder, D.D.S., Millersburg, Ohio
1896 - 1900

J. W. Jackson, D.D.S., Jackson, Ohio
1896 - 1901

A. S. Ager, D.D.S., New Philadelphia, Ohio
1896 - 1901

J. G. Parr, D.D.S., Martins Ferry, Ohio
1896 - 1901

J. W. Shane, D.D.S., Toronto, O.
1896 - 1901

W. B. Chambers, D.D.S., Newark, Ohio
1896 - 1898

R. A. Barrick, D.D.S., Newark, Ohio
1898 - 1901

APPENDIX VI

History of the Dental Buildings

Soon after the establishment in 1914 of the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry in the Ohio State University, it became quite evident that at least Medicine needed removal to the University where expansion of necessary buildings could be undertaken. Especially so as to the hospitalization. Any control of the hospital at Park Street had to do largely only with the hospital's staff. Homeopathic medicine had been established in the University in 1914 with its hospital at Neil and Eleventh Avenues. This location seemed to be the logical place for the developing of a medical center. By 1921, legislative appropriations were made to build the south and center wings of Hamilton Hall as the Medical Science building. Before its occupation by the College of Medicine, homeopathic medicine was withdrawn from the University, thus releasing its hospital, by purchase, to be the developing of the College of Medicine's needs in that direction. In the meantime Dentistry's place on the campus, where and if, was something of a problem.

By January 1923, it became certain that Dentistry could be housed on the campus, not over on High Street, as strongly urged by some, but should be part of the development at Neil and Eleventh. The strange idea that Dentistry should be as far away as possible from Medicine and also that the dental clinics would have a larger attendance on High Street, was the governing factor of the thought that Neil Avenue would not do. However, when thoroughly understood that Dentistry was a highly specialized branch of health service, then Neil Avenue was accepted as the logical place. So at the legislative assembly, the winter of 1923, a

request was made and granted to add the north wing to Hamilton Hall. Some misunderstanding arose at this time, because the grant came through the legislature as an "Appropriation for the completion of the Medical Science building." The actuating cause for this request however was that the north wing, when built, should be the dental housing. It seems that it was felt that the request as stipulated above would have a better chance than a request for a dental building and the appropriation was used for that purpose. However it was demonstrated at the next legislative assembly that the University could request an appropriation "for the completion of the dental building" and get away with it, by a substantial legislative appropriation.

The architectural plan, carried out faithfully the length and width of the south wing. But before the contract was let, it became evident that dentistry should be given a much larger floor space as soon as possible; therefore the south and west sides of the north wing were very obviously left unfinished. This unfinished aspect, interesting to relate, had quite a strong appeal with the legislative committee concerned, that an appropriation should be granted. By enactment it may be noted that both the length and width of the dental wing are considerably over that of the south wing.

Medicine moved to the campus prior to dentistry, but on February 1, 1925 Dentistry left Park Street, revered but not regretted, for its new home on the campus. For quite a number of years prior to this period dental educational institutions were under the rating auspices of the American Council on Dental Education. The Council, after an invited request, surveyed each institution and gave each a rating as of A, B, C or D. To all interests and purposes "A" meant beyond reproach, "B" good, but something lacking, "C" not so good and "D" out of

the picture. The College of Dentistry from the start of the Council's activities had been rated "A."

In 1921-22, a grant of money from the Carnegie Foundation, came into operation to conduct a survey of Dental Education under the directorship of the very able Wm. J. Gies, Ph.D. of Columbia University. As an aid to the study of dental education and at its beginning, the Council was requested to give an exhaustive survey of each dental school. Largely through the misunderstanding of the first request of the legislature for dental housing as related above, and the belief that dentistry's life in the University may be of short duration, in that the completion of the use of this first appropriation would really find medicine occupying the new space and dentistry remaining at Park Street, the College of Dentistry was rated "B" by the council. By 1926 however and just at the time of the publication of Dr. Gies' Survey of Dental Education, the College of Dentistry was restored to class "A".

APPENDIX VII

Listing of number of graduates per class
and history of admissions requirements.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES PER CLASS

1894 - 2	1910 - 26	1926 - 19
1895 - 8	1911 - 34	1927 - 38
1896 - 14	1912 - 43	1928 - 53
1897 - 21	1913 - 40	1929 - 53
1898 - 14	1914 - 39	1930 - 63
1899 - 29	1915 - 32	1931 - 70
1900 - 41	1916 - 34	1932 - 50
1901 - 55	1917 - 46	1933 - 44
1902 - 53	1918 - 73	1934 - 31
1903 - 61	1919 - 11	1935 - 73
1904 - 58	1920 - 29	1936 - 67
1905 - 59	1921 - 17	1937 - 56
1906 - 22	1922 - 20	1938 - 38
1907 - 27	1923 - 58	1939 - 54
1908 - 34	1924 - 62	1940 - 41
1909 - 32	1925 - 23	

At the first session, 1892, the requirements for entrance were two years of high school, or its equivalent, and three years professional. Throughout this numerical list, the occasional dropping in numbers denotes certain changes in requirements.

Until the close of the year, 1905, all graduates in Ohio were admitted to practice without the necessity of taking the State Dental Board of Examiners' examinations. By an enactment of the legislature in 1903, all graduates in dentistry after January 1, 1906 were required to take the examinations after graduation, and if successful, were then licensed to practice. Thus it will be noticed that the number of graduates had, by 1906, decreased by two-thirds, or from 59 in 1905 to 22 in 1906.

At the beginning of the session, 1908-09, entrance requirements were changed

from two to three years high school. Only a slight change was noted by this advancement. However a slight decrease may be noted when, at the beginning of the session 1912-13, four years and graduation from high school was required for entrance. At that time there were many high schools in smaller towns and rural districts giving but three years in their high schools.

The next decided drop occurred in 1919 when the number of graduates dropped from 73 in 1918 to 11 in 1919. This was caused by the change from three to four years of professional training. It may be noted that the class of 1918 had increased fifty percent over preceding classes, when registering in 1915 as freshmen, because of the fact that publicity of this change had been given at large, thus causing the large freshman registration in 1915 in order to avoid the time and expense of an added year. The next change occurred in the graduating class of 1934, and was quite similar in result to the last change.

In 1921, one year of completion in a college of liberal arts was required for entrance. Thus noted in the fact that 23 were graduated in 1925 as compared to 62 in 1924.

The last decrease came in the graduating class of 1934, there being 31 graduates as compared to 44 in 1933. The cause of this decrease was the advancement from one to two years of completed work in a college of liberal arts. It is interesting to note that the rebound to increased enrollment did not lag to any extent in these changes, in spite of fear on the part of many that such advancements would permanently effect the needed enrollment of sufficient dental students to care for the dental health service of the public.

APPENDIX VIII

History of curricula

One of the early announcements was that the students would be assigned portions of the text book concerned, and by the question and answer method of recitation would "become thoroughly familiar with the subject and be recognized a master thereof." However, all subjects taught, that were not of dental technology, had very little, if any, laboratory augmentation with the didactic instruction, except anatomy, nor were there any correlating, or integrating of these courses into the principles of Dentistry. In other words, these courses largely became closed books after completion. As time went on, the reasons why Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology, etc., should be thoroughly taught to dental students came to a full understanding, so that today it might be said that the purpose of close association and instructional guidance of dental students by the same instructors dealing with medical students can be expressed as follows: "The training of the dentist in the medical sciences should be such, that he will be sufficiently intelligent to consult with the internist all problems arising which are beyond his field of every-day practice." Forty years after that period of 1892 the following excerpts from course descriptions should have a historical value in dental education's relationship with the College of Medicine. "Dental students are taught physiological motion of the contractile tissues, reflexes, autonomic nervous system, lymph, blood and circulation, based on animal experimentation by the students, with data obtained through clinical phenomena, and taught action of the various organs, and dealings with respiration, digestion, excretion, metabolism, central nervous system and

sense organs. As each normal physiological action is presented, the action of all organs and systems under pathological conditions are taught. This course is followed by a two-hour-a-week for twelve weeks' course with the application of the above data to certain clinical diagnostic conditions.

Following the above the student follows through inflammation as to coordination of cellular reaction and clinical symptoms, repair, blood vascular changes, infiltrations, degenerations, necrosis, pigmintations, granulomas, syphilis and allied conditions, cardio-vascular-renal disease, tumors, specified infectious diseases, diseases of the blood and blood vessels, with final manifestations of oral and lip diseases, such as cysts, tumors, infections, systemic disease, etc.

Throughout the application of all data, is taught clinical diagnostic conditions as related."

APPENDIX IX

History of the graduate program

At the Ohio State University, all registrations leading to all types of graduate degrees, are made and supervised in its Graduate School. Therefore the Graduate School may use any credit course in the entire University curriculum as a part of graduate students endeavors. All these curricula are grouped in the ten Colleges of the University, with approximately one hundred departments. Departments represent a phase of specialty. Thus Dentistry in the University as a College, also presents itself as a specialized phase of health service, thereby assuming a departmental aspect inside its College. Thus a graduate degree may carry the significance of its purpose, such as Master of Arts in Social Administration, Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Master of Science in Dentistry, etc. It is not the respective College, it is the University, under the auspices of the Graduate School, that grants and presents the degree.

In 1931 the Graduate School offered its first opportunity for graduate work on the part of the dental students under a combined curriculum in the Graduate School and the College of Dentistry. This came about following the requirement for entrance of two years of preparation in the College of Liberal Arts. In this combined, or double, registration, a dental student, showing after his first year in dentistry, that he could maintain a grade of "B" or better in his major courses, also showing aptness, could be granted such registration. At time of graduation, he could earn credits towards a Masters degree not exceeding a one third time credit value. The approval to so register must be sanctioned by the chairman concerned and by the executive committee of the College of Dentistry. The courses

open to such students, carried in addition to the required courses, dealt with special problems in dentistry, and carried one to three credit hours per quarter.

After several years of careful survey and preparation, the Graduate School in 1941, established definite courses in Dentistry leading to a Master of Science in Dentistry degree. At this date three special fields are open, Orthodontics, Oral Surgery and Anaesthesia, and Periodontia.

Also post-graduate work in Orthodontics, Oral Surgery, Periodontia, X-ray and Prosthesis (denture, crown and bridge, and ceramics) is available for a limited number of dental practitioners. These courses carry no credit toward an advanced degree.

APPENDIX X

A comparison of curricula
1894-1917-1941

1894

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>	<u>DENTISTRY</u> (Dental Technics & Principles)	<u>HOURS</u>
Anatomy	100	Anesthesia	10
Bacteriology	20	Crown and Bridge	100
Histology	40	Dental Anatomy	60
Chemistry	110	Dental Medicine	20
Pathology	20	Ethics and Laws	10
Physiology	<u>60</u>	Metallurgy	20
	350	Operative	120
		Oral Hygiene	10
Service	350	Oral Surgery	20
Dentistry	800	Orthodontia	10
Practice	<u>950</u>	Prosthesis	400
Total Working Hours	2100	Science of Dentistry	<u>20</u>
			800

Practice consisted of Crown & Bridge, Operative, Oral Hygiene, Oral Surgery, and Prosthesis.

1917

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Anatomy	320
Bacteriology	120
Drawing	60
Histology	120
Pathology	112
Physio-Chemistry	64
Physiology	<u>150</u>
	946

LIBERAL ARTS

Comparative Anatomy	96
English	64
Chemistry	336
Zoology	<u>64</u>
	560

SERVICE

Service	946
Liberal Arts Service	560
Dentistry	1324
Practice	<u>1660</u>
Total Working Hours	4490

<u>DENTISTRY</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
(Dental Technics & Principles)	
Anesthesia	30
Crown and Bridge	128
Dental Anatomy	112
Dental Medicine	64
Ethics, Economics and Laws	30
Metallurgy	48
Operative	156
Oral Hygiene	16
Oral Surgery	30
Orthodontia	92
Prosthesis	524
Dental Pathology	16
Porcelain	48
Roentgenology	<u>30</u>
	1324

Practice consisted of Crown and Bridge, Operative, Oral Hygiene, Oral Surgery, Prosthesis, Dental Medicine, Orthodontia, Anesthetics, Roentgenology, and Porcelain.

1941

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>	<u>DENTISTRY</u> (Dental Technics & Principles)	<u>HOURS</u>
Anatomy	340	Anesthesia	30
Bacteriology	130	Crown and Bridge	300
Drawing	60	Dental Anatomy	140
Histology	120	Dental Medicine	70
Pathology	90	Ethics, Economics and Laws	30
Physio-Chemistry	100	Metallurgy	10
Physiology	200	Operative	240
Sectional Anatomy	30	Oral Hygiene	30
Principles of Medicine	20	Oral Surgery	30
Nutrition	20	Orthodontia	110
	<u>1110</u>	Prosthesis	540
		Dental Pathology	70
		Porcelain	30
		Roentgenology	60
		Dental Orientation	10
Service	1110	Special Dental Histology	70
Dentistry	1940	Diagnosis & Treatment Planning	80
Practice	<u>1750</u>	Clinical Practice Periodontia	<u>90</u>
Total Working Hours	4800		1940

Practice consists of Operative, Oral Hygiene, Dental Medicine, Orthodontia, Oral Surgery, Roentgenology, Prosthesis, Crown and Bridge, Periodontia, Dental Pathology, Pedodontia, and Diagnosis

	<u>1894</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>1941</u>
Service	350	560	* 1110
Dentistry	800	1324	1940
Practice	<u>950</u>	<u>1660</u>	<u>1750</u>
	2100	3544	4800

* All Liberal Arts courses removed and now required for entrance

APPENDIX XI

Biographies of the Deans
(through Bethel-1906)

Allen Franklin Emminger, D.D.S.
Ohio College of Dental Surgery - 1876
1893-93 Dean and Professor of
Principles and Practice of Dental Science

Born:
Mansfield, Ohio December 5, 1847

Died:
Los Angeles, California July 29, 1928

Dr. Emminger entered the office of a local dentist, during the late spring and summer months. That fall he went to New York City, entering the New York College of Dentistry. He did not complete the course, but returned to Ohio and early in 1868, for a short time, associated himself with Dr. R. G. Warner of Columbus. Dr. Warner's wife was Dr. Emminger's sister. Before long he established himself in his own office on East Broad Street. Until his retirement (1917) he maintained his practice on East Broad Street, in several different locations. In 1879 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery. At the beginning of his practice he joined the Ohio State Dental Society, serving as Secretary in 1878, and President in 1882. At that time there was a very large and influential Society in existence, the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons. He was a member of this Society, and in 1885, he served as its President. He was appointed by the Governor, the spring of 1898 to the State Dental examining and licensing board, serving until 1902. It was recognized by his professional

associates, that Dr. Emminger's clientele throughout his professional career, was of the leading families of Columbus and vicinity. In fact his social life might be said to have been in the "four hundred" of Columbus. Handsome, dignified, gracious, maintaining always a careful and correct taste in appearance, also with tact and skill in his professional life, he was recognized as a man of rare attainment. Among many things the author remembers about him, was his horsemanship. He was the owner of fine bred horses and owned a large tract of land a few miles east of the city and north of Broad Street, now the location of the Army General Depot, where he devoted much of his leisure time to the raising and training of his horses.

Albert Osburn Ross, D.D.S.
Ohio College of Dental Surgery - 1882

1893-97 Dean and Professor
Operative Dentistry and Anaesthesia

Born:
Cadiz, Ohio June 5, 1860

Died:
Columbus, Ohio July 28, 1927

Dr. Ross as was customary in those days, spent a few years, after completion of his public school education at his home in Cadiz as an apprentice in the office of Dr. Harrison, a local dentist. In the fall of 1880, he registered in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, graduating therefrom in 1882. Following his graduation he located at Scio, Ohio near his home town, remaining there for ten years. During these ten years, he gave himself occasional leaves of absence, not for recreational purposes as he used to relate, but to "broaden his professional horizon." Once he spent several months in the office of a dentist in London, England. During the last four years at Scio, 1888-92, he used to return to Cincinnati for short durations and demonstrate in various branches of dentistry at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. These experiences, including the one in London, England, he often referred to as his post-graduate work. During this period, there were several medical schools in Cincinnati, and at one of which, he acted as a graduate assistant demonstrating in anatomy to the dental students there enrolled. The fact that at that time a small college

of liberal arts existed at Scio, and his demonstrating in anatomy, explains his degree of B.S. and M.D., both honorary.

In 1892 he removed to Columbus practicing here until his death. He served as President of the Ohio State Dental Society in 1911 and served as its Treasurer 1917-27. He was appointed on the Ohio Board of Dental Examiners in 1925 and was its President in 1927. Dr. Ross was recognized by the profession as a man of very high skill, especially so in his manipulation of gold foil. During his association with the college he delighted to grant to students that he recognized as possessing themselves skillful characteristics, the opportunity to visit his office and observe his work on patients. After his withdrawal from the college, he continued to do this with occasional students. Some of them would relate that he said he preferred this way of demonstrating rather than to do so at a Society clinic. However, Dr. Ross never refused a request to appear before societies as a clinician. When there were requests for papers to be read, he preferred to take subjects having to do with the professional welfare and Society procedures. An example was his work on "Causes of Mortality among Dentists." He gave considerable study to this, the results appearing quite generally among various dental periodicals.

The Dental Bulletin of 1897-98 lists Dr. Ross as still the Dean of the Dental Department, but before the opening of the fall session, he decided that he would rather give all his time to practice, therefore the Trustees offered the deanship to Dr. Otto Arnold.

Otto Arnold, D.D.S.
Ohio College of Dental Surgery - 1879

1897-1901 Dean and Professor of
Operative Dentistry

Born:
Buffalo, New York April 21, 1854

Died:
Columbus, Ohio April 1, 1903

Dr. Arnold's father was born in Germany and was a physician there. He was in the 1848 movement to liberalize the German people, and like many others, at the suppression of this movement, fled to America. He first located at Albany, then Buffalo, finally at Ironton, Ohio. It was here that Dr. Arnold spent his boyhood and school days. Very early he showed a decided talent in the use of musical instruments, especially the cornet. About the time he finished his schooling, he ran away from home, having joined the band of a traveling circus exhibiting in the town. He thought he was running away, but the band leader had contacted the boy's father before they left town. Thus his parents remained in touch with him through the band master. Dr. Arnold referred to this experience as quite educational, in that he not only had a very good training in music, but also saw a great deal of the country.

After his return home he spent several years with Dr. Sloan, a local dentist. He entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in the fall of 1877, graduating in 1879. He returned to Ironton, practicing there a few years, then

removing to Columbus. He served as President of the Ohio State Dental Society in 1902. Dr. Arnold stood well over six feet, and with a deep red head of hair, mustache and beard, he made a very striking appearance. In his professional, social and musical life in Columbus, his courteous, genial and sympathetic bearing made him a host of friends.

The author arrived in Columbus the summer of 1897, taking over Dr. Arnold's office at 60 East Broad Street. Dr. Arnold had moved to 289 East State Street, having purchased a residence there. The plan was that the author would remain at the former place until the lease ran out, then move to the new office. This was done in 1899 and he remained with Dr. Arnold until his death April 1, 1903.

Lewis Prentice Bethel, D.D.S., M.D.
School of Dentistry University of Michigan - 1885
Cleveland Medical College - 1892

1901-06 Dean

Born:
Kent, Ohio October 16, 1859

Died:
Columbus, Ohio January 17, 1936

After Dr. Bethel complete his public school education at Kent, he spent some time working in his father's hardware store and in Dr. J. C. Waldron's dental office. He then entered the School of Dentistry, University of Michigan, graduating in 1885. He spent a short time in practice in Akron, then Kent, moving in 1887 to Toledo, remaining there until 1891. During this time he became associate editor, then editor of the Ohio Dental Journal, later known as the Dental Summary. In this work, he continued until the closing of the publication of the Summary, a duration of over forty years. Upon his return to his home town of Kent in 1891, he remained there until 1901 when he came to Columbus. During these ten years, besides carrying on his editorial work, he spent some time in Cleveland.

In 1892 he received the M.D. degree from the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery and was a member of its dental faculty until 1896. This School of Dentistry closed in 1896, after which he associated with the faculty of Western Reserve College of Dentistry. From 1896 to 1899, he edited on oral hygiene

journal "Information" primarily for the benefit of patients in dental offices. In 1901 he accepted the Deanship of the Dental Department, Ohio Medical University, serving until 1906. During this period he attended a few months at the Angle School of Orthodontia and by 1905, had established himself in such practice. This he maintained until his retirement in 1929.

Dr. Bethel served as President of the Ohio State Dental Society in 1898. As a member of the State Dental Examining Board 1898-1902, he also had been the Secretary of the State Dental Society from 1892-1898. In 1905 he served as Vice President of the American Dental Association. Dr. Bethel, besides his editorial work, was a very large contributor to dental literature. Including Society papers and articles primarily for publication, he contributed several hundred publications.

Dr. Bethel in his years spent in Columbus, besides his professional memberships, joined many of the leading clubs and societies of the city. He enjoyed the fellowship as found in such groups and was always, until ill-health prohibited, a consistent attendant in their various activities. Well read, of a clear vision, he made a delightful conversationalist and companion.

APPENDIX XII

List of Deans and Secretaries
(to 1939)

DEANS

A. F. Emminger, D.D.S.
1892-93

A. O. Ross, M.D., D.D.S.
1893-97

Otto Arnold, D.D.S.
1897-1901

L. P. Bethel, M.D., D.D.S.
1901-06

H. M. Semans, B.A., M.A., D.D.S.
1906-38

Wendell D. Postle, D.D.S.
1938-

SECRETARIES

C. A. Eckert, D.D.S.
1892-93

G. A. Billow, D.A., M.A., D.D.S.
1893-94

J. R. Price, D.D.S.
1894-95

C. A. Hawley, D.D.S.
1895-1904

H. M. Semans, B.A., M.A., D.D.S.
1904-06

H. V. Cottrell, D.D.S.
1906-39

Paul C. Kitchin, B.S., M.S., D.D.S.
1939-

APPENDIX XIII

Faculty Roster
(1892-1940)

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

1892 - 1940

A. F. Emminger, D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1876

1892-93 Dean and Professor of Principles and Practice of
Dental Science, and Lecturer on Office Ethics and
Practice.

A. O. Ross, M.D., D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1882

1892-94 Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery
1894-96 Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry and
Anesthetics.
1896-98 Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral
Surgery

G. A. Billow, A.B., A.M., D.D.S., Dayton, Ohio

1892-93 Professor of Dental Materia Medica, Therapeutics and
Pathology
1893-94 Secretary and Professor of Dental Materia Medica,
Therapeutics and Pathology
1894-08 Professor of Dental Materia Medica, Therapeutics,
and Pathology
1908-13 Professor of Dental Medicine

C. A. Eckert, D.D.S., University of Michigan, 1882

1892-93 Secretary and Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry

James Silcott, D.D.S., Washington, C.H., Ohio

1892-93 Professor of Metallurgy, Crown and Bridge Work

J. E. Barricklow, D.D.S.

1892-93 Lecturer on Anesthetics
1893-95 Clinical lecturer

E. C. Mills, D.D.S., University of Michigan, 1889

1892-93 Lecturer on Orthodontia

J. R. Price, D.D.S.

1893-94 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Metallurgy, Crown
 and Bridge Work

1894-95 Secretary and Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry,
 Metallurgy and Orthodontia

Charles C. Mason, D.D.S., Wheeling, West Virginia

1893-00 Clinical lecturer

Grant Mitchell, D.D.S., Canton, Ohio

1893-95 Clinical lecturer

J. T. Templeton, D.D.S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

1893-99 Clinical lecturer

W. H. Todd, D.D.S.

1893-95 Clinical lecturer

Alex Hall, D.D.S.

1893-94 Demonstrator in Prosthetic and Operative Dentistry

A. B. Fletcher, D.D.S.

1894-95 Professor of Dental Anatomy, Crown and Bridge Work and
 Dental Hygiene

Clare L. Smith, D.D.S.

1894-00 Clinical lecturer

J. G. Parr, D.D.S.

1894-95 Demonstrator in Prosthetic and Operative Dentistry

C. A. Hawley, D.D.S., University of Michigan, 1893

1895-98 Secretary and Professor of Dental Anatomy, Crown and Bridge Work and Orthodontia

1898-02 Secretary and Professor of Crown and Bridge Work, and Orthodontia

1902-04 Secretary and Professor of Clinical Operative Dentistry and Anesthesia

V. N. Jones, D.D.S.

1895-96 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Orthodontia

J. B. Bowman

1895-03 Professor of Porcelain and Continuous Gum Work

1903-06 Professor of Continuous Gum Work

1906-07 Emeritus Professor of Continuous Gum Work

F. R. Chapman, B.S., D.D.S., Scio College, 1885-88 Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1891

1895-96 Demonstrator of Prosthetics and Operative Dentistry

1896-97 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy

1897-98 Professor of Prosthetic and Operative Dentistry

1898-00 Professor of Dental Anatomy and Operative Dentistry and Demonstrator of Crown and Bridge Work

E. E. Edenburn, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1896

1896-97 Assistant Demonstrator of Prosthetic and Operative Dentistry

Harvey M. Kirk, D.D.S.

1897-00 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy

1900-02 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Instructor in Metallurgy

1902-03 Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry

Halstead R. Wright, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1895 (M.D.)

1897-98 Assistant Demonstrator of Prosthetic and Operative
Dentistry

1898-99 Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry

Otto Arnold, D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery

1897-01 Dean and Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry

Harry Cope, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1896

1898-00 Alumni Instructor in Operative Technic

Harry M. Semans, B.A., M.A., D.D.S., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1890-91
New York University, 1897

1898-00 Instructor in Dental Technic

1900-02 Professor of Dental Anatomy

1902-04 Professor of Dental Anatomy and Instructor in Operative
Technic

1904-05 Secretary and Professor of Clinical Dentistry, Dental
Anatomy and Anesthetics.

1905-06 Secretary and Professor of Clinical Dentistry, and
Dental Anatomy

1906-38 Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental
Anatomy

1938- Dean Emeritus

Edward M. Fisher, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1898

1898-00 Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry and Technics

1900-01 Demonstrator of Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry

1901-02 Demonstrator of Prosthodontia

John Henry Bristor, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1899

1898-99 Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry

E. W. Martindale, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1898

1899-00	Assistant Demonstrator of Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry
1900-01	Assistant Demonstrator of Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry and Technics
1914-17	Instructor in Anesthesia
1917-27	Instructor in Dental Anesthesia

Frank M. Casto, D.D.S., M.D., Ohio Medical University, 1898-00

1900-01	Assistant to Chair of Operative Dentistry
1901-02	Assistant to Chair of Operative Dentistry and Instructor in Orthodontia
1902-03	Professor of Orthodontia and Assistant to Chair of Clinical Dentistry
1903-06	Professor of Orthodontia

Harvey VanDoren Cottrell, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1900

1900-01	Assistant to Chair of Prosthodontia
1901-03	Demonstrator and Assistant to Chair of Prosthodontia
1903-06	Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry
1906-39	Secretary and Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry
1939-	Professor Emeritus

Elias Odell Dennis, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1900

1900-01	Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry and Technics
---------	--

Morvill Finley Young, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1900

1900-01	Assistant Demonstrator of Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry and Technics
---------	---

Louis P. Bethell, M.D., D.D.S., University of Michigan, 1885

1901-03	Dean and Professor of Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry
1903-05	Dean and Professor of Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry and Oral Hygiene
1905-06	Dean and Professor of Orthodontia

Alden Bush, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University - 1902

1902-05	Instructor in Metallurgy and Crown and Bridge Work
1905-06	Professor of Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy
1906-07	Professor of Crown and Bridge Work, Metallurgy and Assistant in Orthodontia
1907-16	Professor of Crown and Bridge Work, Metallurgy and Orthodontia

Karl C. Brashear, D.D.S., M.D., Ohio Medical University, 1902-05

1902-03	Assistant Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry
1903-04	Assistant to Chair of Clinical Operative Dentistry
1904-05	Instructor in Operative Technic and Clinical Demonstrator
1905-06	Instructor in Anesthetics and Clinical Demonstrator
1906-07	Professor of Anesthetics
1907-14	Professor of Dental Anesthetics

E. E. Wattring, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1903

1903-04	Demonstrator and Assistant to Chair of Prosthetic Dentistry
---------	---

George H. Foster, D.D.S., Ohio Medical College, 1903

1903-04	Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry
1905-06	Instructor in Operative Technic and Clinical Demonstrator
1906-07	Demonstrator in Operative Clinic

Torrey S. Dickerson, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1903

1904-05	Demonstrator and Assistant to the Chair of Prosthetic Dentistry
---------	--

Arthur W. Newell, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1902

1904-06	Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry
---------	------------------------------------

William I. Jones, D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1900

1906-09	Instructor in Porcelain Work
---------	------------------------------

Perry B. Clark, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1907

- 1906-07 Instructor in Operative Technic and Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry
- 1907-11 Instructor in Operative Technic and Superintendent of Dental Operative Clinic
- 1911-14 Professor of Clinical Dentistry

Dessie B. Thompson, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1904

- 1906-09 Instructor in Prophylaxis
- 1909-12 Professor of Prophylaxis

Robert W. Deye, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1905

- 1906-09 Assistant to Chair of Prosthetic Dentistry
- 1909-11 Special Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry

I. A. Bottenhorn, M.D., D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1906
Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1909

- 1906-09 Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry
- 1915-19 Instructor in Pathology
- 1919-25 Instructor in Dental Pathology
- 1925- Professor of Dental Pathology

William W. Curtiss, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1906

- 1906-07 General Assistant

E. C. Sherman, D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1896

- 1907-09 Instructor in Dental Electricity

John W. Means, D.D.S., Ohio Medical University, 1906
M.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1909

- 1907-08 Assistant in Oral Surgery
- 1911-12 Instructor in General Dental Pathology
- 1914-15 Lecturer in Oral Surgery
- 1915-25 Instructor in Oral Surgery
- 1925-26 Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery

Roland B. Wiltberger, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1907

- 1908-14 Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry and Instructor in Porcelain Work
- 1914-16 Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry and Special Work
- 1916-17 Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry and Instructor in Porcelain
- 1917-34 Assistant Professor of Crown and Bridge and Porcelain
- 1934- Assistant Professor of Porcelain, Dental Anatomy and Metallurgy

H. S. Shumway, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1907

- 1909-14 Instructor in Prosthetic Laboratory
- 1914-39 Instructor in Prosthetic Technic
- 1939- Assistant Professor in Prosthetic Dentistry

Clyde H. Hebble, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1910

- 1909-10 Undergraduate Demonstrator in Operative Clinic
- 1910-11 Assistant in Dental Anatomy and Demonstrator in the Clinics
- 1911-14 Assistant Superintendent of Operative Clinic
- 1914-17 Superintendent of the Operative Clinic and Instructor of Operative Technic
- 1917-36 Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry
- 1936-39 Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry
- 1939- Professor of Dentistry, Operative Dentistry

Lowell B. Wright, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1911

- 1911-13 Assistant in Dental Anatomy and Demonstrator in the Clinics.

William C. Graham, D.D.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1896

- 1913-14 Lecturer in Oral Hygiene and Special Subjects
- 1914-17 Instructor in Dental Medicine and Oral Hygiene
- 1917-29 Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine
- 1929-39 Professor of Oral Hygiene and Preventive Dentistry
- 1939- Professor Emeritus

Charles W. Strosnider, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1912

1913-14 Instructor in Operative Clinic and Assistant in
Dental Anatomy
1914-28 Instructor in Operative Technic
1928-39 Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry
1939- Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry

O. O. Mobberly, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1913

1913-17 Instructor in Prosthetic Clinic
1919-21 Superintendent of Dental Laboratories and Summer Clinic
1921-23 Superintendent of Dental Laboratories and Examiner
1923-27 Superintendent of Dental Laboratories
1927-36 Examiner in Dental Clinics

Dick P. Snyder, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1913

1914-16 Instructor in Operative Technic
1916-28 Instructor in Exodontia, Oral Surgery and Radiography
1928-32 Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery
1932-39 Associate Professor of Oral Surgery
1939- Professor of Oral Surgery

Homer C. Brown, D.D.S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1890

1914-16 Lecturer on Ethics, Economics and Practice

Frank C. Starr, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1915
(Active in U.S.A. Service, 1917-19)

1915-33 Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy
1933-39 Assistant Professor of Dentistry, Crown and Bridge
1939- Associate Professor of Dentistry, Crown and Bridge

Earl G. Jones, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1912

1916-19 Assistant in Orthodontia
1919-25 Instructor in Orthodontia
1925-34 Assistant Professor of Orthodontia
1934-39 Associate Professor of Orthodontia
1939- Professor of Orthodontia

Louis E. Reif, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1916
(Active U.S.A. Service, 1917-19)

1916-19 Instructor in Operative Clinic
1919-21 Demonstrator in Operative Clinic
1921-40 Instructor in Operative Dentistry
1940- Assistant Professor of Dentistry

Arthur M. Elam, M.S., D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1918

1917-18 Technician in Crown and Bridge and Metallurgy

Webster N. Baker, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1921

1921-30 Instructor in Prosthesis

Lester C. Ogg, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1912
Major D.C., U.S.A.

Clifford H. Highman, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1923

1923-24 Clinical Demonstrator
1924-26 Instructor in Prosthetics
(Died December, 1926)

Wendell D. Postle, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1923

1923-24 Clinical Demonstrator
1924-26 Instructor in Operative Dentistry
1926-38 Instructor in Dental Anesthesia and Exodontia
1938-39 Acting Dean and Instructor in Operative Dentistry
1939-40 Dean and Instructor of Operative Dentistry
1940- Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry

Paul C. Kitchin, B.S., Ohio State University; M.S., Michigan Agricultural
College; D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1924

1925-28 Instructor in Histology and Clinic Dentistry
1928-34 Assistant Professor in Histological and Clinical Dentistry
1934-39 Associate Professor of Dentistry
1939- Professor of Dentistry and Secretary of the Dental College

Neal A. Harper, D.D.S., St. Louis University,
Major D.C., U.S.A.

1926-28 Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics

Victor L. Steffel, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1926

1926-28 Demonstrator in Prosthesis
1928- Instructor in Prosthesis

Wilbur L. Marshall, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1926

1926-28 Demonstrator of Prosthesis
1928-40 Instructor in Prosthesis
1940- Assistant Professor in Prosthesis

George C. Paffenbarger, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1924

1927-28 Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry
1928-29 Instructor in Operative Dentistry

Samuel J. Randall, D.D.S., Starling-Ohio Medical College, 1910
Major D.C., U.S.A.

1928- Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics

Carl O. Boucher, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1927

1928-29 Prosthetic Technician
1929-39 Instructor of Prosthetic Dentistry
1939-40 Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry
1940- Associate Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry

Joel G. Bernard, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1928

1929-35 Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry

Robert D. McFarland, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1928

1929- Instructor in Operative Dentistry

Harold K. Crow, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1930

1930-36 Demonstrator in Dentistry (Crown, Bridge and Inlay)
1936- Instructor in Dentistry (Crown, Bridge and Inlay)

Lyle S. Pettit, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1929

1930-36 Demonstrator in Dentistry (Oral Hygiene)
1936-40 Instructor in Dentistry (Oral Hygiene)
1940- Assistant Professor of Dentistry

Robert E. Wade, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1929

1932-36 Demonstrator in Dentistry (Orthodontia)
1936-40 Instructor in Dentistry (Orthodontia)
1940- Assistant Professor of Dentistry (Orthodontia)

Walter O. Kirsten, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1933

1937-39 Instructor in Dentistry (Prosthetics)

Robert Trippy, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1937

1938- Demonstrating Assistant (Oral Surgery)

George Henry Parrot, Jr., D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1938

1938-39 Demonstrating Assistant
1939- Entered U.S. Army Service

J. Henry Kaiser, Ph.C., B.S., D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1934

1939- Instructor in Dentistry (Dental Medicine)

Harry D. Spangenberg, Jr., D.D.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1935

M.Sc. in Dental Surgery, University of Minnesota, 1939

1939- Instructor in Dentistry (X-ray and Preventive Dentistry)

William Meller, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1939

1939-40 Demonstrating Assistant (Prosthesis and Oral Surgery)

Howard Leeper, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1935

1939- Instructor in Dentistry (Prosthesis)

Carl Denn, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1937; Forsyth Dental Infirmary,
Boston, Massachusetts, 1937-38

1939- Instructor in Dentistry (Operative)

Robert J. Mayer, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1939

1939- Instructor in Dentistry (Operative Department)

Paul Collins, Ph.D., Ohio State University

1939-40 Special lecturer on Dental Materials

Robert Appleman, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1927

1940- Instructor in Dentistry (Prosthetics)

Karl Becker, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1940

1940- Dental Interne

James J. Hill, D.D.S., Ohio State University, 1940

1940- Dental Interne

APPENDIX XIV

Roster of instructors
with degrees other than dental degrees
(to 1940)

INSTRUCTORS IN THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
OTHER THAN THOSE WITH DENTAL DEGREES

1892 - 1940

J. H. Beal, Pharm. D., Dean Department of Pharmacy

1892-93 Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy

W. L. Dick, M.D.

1892-95 Professor of Anatomy

1895-98 Professor of Anatomy and Assistant in Oral Surgery

J. C. Lawrence, M.D.

1892-93 Professor of Circulatory and Visceral Anatomy

Clovis M. Taylor, M.D.

1892-94 Professor of Physiology

1894-98 Professor of Physiology and Assistant in Oral Surgery

C. C. Bolon, M.D.

1892-93 Instructor of Microscopy and Histology

1893-94 Professor of Microscopy and Clinical Histology

Gilbert H. Barger, LL.B.

1892-94 Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence

Charles A. Aubert, B.A.

1892-95 Lecturer on Medical Latin

Sterling B. Taylor, M.D.

1892-94	Demonstrator of Anatomy
1894-96	Assistant in Anatomy
1896-99	Professor of Anatomy

S. C. Dumm, M.D.

1893-96	Professor of Descriptive Anatomy
---------	----------------------------------

W. V. Cole, M.D.

1893-94	Professor of Bacteriology & Adjunct Professor of Physiology
---------	---

D. J. Snyder, A.M., M.D.

1893-94	Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy
1896-00	Professor of Medical Latin

N. L. Burner, Ph.G., F.C.S.

1894-00	Professor of Chemistry
---------	------------------------

Harvey C. Fraker, M.D.

1894-03	Professor of Bacteriology, Histology & Chemical Microscopy
---------	--

Thomas E. Powell, B.A., M.A., LL.B.

1894-95	Lecturer on Jurisprudence
1895-99	Professor on Dental Jurisprudence

George H. Matson, Ph.G., (later M.D.)

1895-96	Professor of Latin
---------	--------------------

John Willcheur Barnes, M.D.

1895-99	Demonstrator of Anatomy
---------	-------------------------

Edgar M. Hatton, Ph.G., M.D.

1896-99 Professor of Physiology

Franklin A. Heckler, M.D.

1896-98 Demonstrator of Anatomy

Oliver M. Lindsay, M.D.

1896-98 Demonstrator of Anatomy

1898-99 Adjunct Professor of Anatomy

Leona F. Barnes, M.D.

1897-99 Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy

John W. Wright, A.M., M.D.

1897-00 Special Lecturer - The relation of the eyes and teeth
clinically considered.

W. J. Means, A.M., M.D.

1898-07 Professor of General and Oral Surgery

1907-10 Professor of Oral Surgery and Pathology

1910-15 Professor of Oral Surgery

Josiah Medbery, A.M., M.D.

1898-14 Professor of Anatomy

Charles D. Dennis, M.D.

1898-00 Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy

1900-08 Demonstrator of Anatomy

Carl Louis Spohr, Ph.G., M.D.

1899-17 Professor of Bacteriology

1935-38 Professor of Bacteriology

Frank A. Davis

1899-00 Professor of Dental Jurisprudence

Albert M. Bleile, M.D.

1899-07 Professor of Physiology

Samuel D. Lilly, A.M.

1900-02 Professor of Jurisprudence

Melvin Dresbach, B.S.

1900-03 Assistant in Physiology

Walter L. Redrow, B.S.

1900-01 Assistant in Chemistry

Edward T. Watson, B.S.

1901-03 Professor of Chemistry

Charles J. Pretzman

1902-07 Lecturer on Jurisprudence

Wm. McPherson, Ph.D.

1903-13 Professor of Chemistry

1915-29 Professor of Chemistry

Ernest Scott, B.S., M.D.

1903-07 Instructor in Histology

1909-13 Laboratory Pathologist

1915-34 Professor of Pathology

Charles F. Bowen, M.D.

1906-11 Radiographer

Raymond V. Seymour, M.S., M.D.

1905-07 Instructor in Physiology & Histological Laboratory

1907-10 Professor of Physiology and Histology

1922-29 Assistant Professor of Physiology

1929-38 Professor of Physiology

Curtis C. Howard, M.S.

1907-08 Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology

Ralph E. Westfall, B.S.

1907-18 Professor of Jurisprudence

John E. Brown, A.M., M.D.

1908-11 Special Lecturer - Relation of the nasal and accessory
cavities to dental diseases.

1911-17 Professor of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Accessory
Cavities

Harry Ray Burbacher, Ph.G., M.D.

1908-11 Instructor in Organic Chemistry and Toxicology

1911-14 Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry & Toxicology

Edward C. Buck, M.D.

1908-10 Instructor in Anatomy

1910-24 Assistant Professor of Anatomy

Hugh J. Means, M.D.

1908-11 Instructor in General Pathology

1911-22 Instructor in Radiography

1922-23 Assistant Professor of Radiography

R. G. Hoskins, Ph.D.

1910-13 Professor of Physiology and Histology

Clayton McPeck, M.D.

1910-13 Instructor in Physiology

1913-36 Assistant Professor of Physiology

Wm. L. Evans, Ph.D.

1913-22 Professor of Chemistry

Halstead R. Wright, M.D.

1913-16 Instructor in General Pathology

Frederick M. Stanton, B.S.

1913-14 Instructor in Chemistry

1914-17 Assistant Professor of Chemistry

James H. Warren, B.A., M.D.

1913-18 Instructor in Histology

1918-20 Assistant Professor of Anatomy

Paul A. Davis, B.S.

1914-16 Instructor in Chemistry

Charles I. Reed

1914-20 Instructor in Physiology

Joseph V. Denney, A.B., M.A., Ph.D.

1916-21 Professor of English

Francis L. Landacre, B.A., Ph.D.

1916-34 Professor of Anatomy

Thomas E. French, M.M.

1916-24 Professor of Drawing

Jesse G. Edwards, M.D.

1916-17 Instructor in Physiology

Charles B. Morrey, B.A., M.D.

1917-36 Professor of Bacteriology

Herbert Osborne, B.S., M.S.

1917-18 Professor of Zoology

John C. Bowman, B.S. (Pharmacy)

1917-18 Assistant in Chemistry

Raymond C. Osburn, Ph.D.

1918-22 Professor of Zoology and Entomology

Robert Meiklejohn, M.M.

1918-21 Assistant Professor of Drawing

1921-23 Professor of Drawing

Owen M. Williams

1918-23 Assistant Professor of Drawing

Hubert L. Clin, Ph.D.

1918-19 Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Jesse E. Day, Ph.D.

1918-19 Instructor in Chemistry
1919-20 Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Charles G. Dishong, M.A.

1918-20 Instructor in English

Vern McCoy Masters, B.S., M.A.

1918-21 Instructor in Bacteriology
1921-23 Assistant Professor in Bacteriology

Ralph A. Knouff, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

1918-19 Instructor in Anatomy
1922-29 Assistant Professor of Anatomy - Histology
1929-33 Associate Professor of Anatomy - Histology
1933- Professor of Anatomy - Histology

Dwight L. DeLong, M.S.

1918-19 Instructor in Zoology and Entomology

Rollo C. Baker, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

1918-19 Assistant in Anatomy
1919-22 Instructor in Anatomy
1922-29 Assistant Professor in Anatomy
1929-33 Associate Professor in Anatomy
1933- Professor in Anatomy

Clyde Brooks, Ph.D., M.D.

1919-21 Professor of Physiology, Physiology Chemistry and
 Pharmacology

Edwin L. Beck, B.A.

1919-21 Assistant Professor of English

Homer B. Adkins, Ph.D.

1919-20 Instructor in Chemistry

Wencel J. Koster, B.A., M.A.

1919-20 Instructor in Zoology and Entomology

Clayton S. Smith, Ph.D.

1921-22 Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry,
Pharmacology and Masteria Medica

1922- Professor of Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology and
Masteria Medica

Roy Graham Hoskins, Ph.D., M.D.

1922-28 Professor of Physiology

Edwin P. Durrant, B.A., M.A.

1922-26 Instructor in Physiology

1926-28 Assistant Professor of Physiology

Ralph S. Paffenbarger, B.E.E., M.S.

1922-24 Instructor in Drawing

1924-31 Assistant Professor of Drawing

1931-37 Associate Professor of Drawing

1937- Professor of Drawing

Lear H. Van Buskirk, B.S., M.D.

1922-29 Instructor in Pathology

Fred Speer, D.V.M.

1922-24 Instructor in Bacteriology

1924-26 Assistant Professor of Bacteriology

Cecil E. Board, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

1923-25 Assistant Professor of Chemistry
1925-29 Professor of Chemistry

Harry Clay Powelson, B.S.

1924-26 Assistant in Physiological Chemistry

Marion Hollingsworth, B.S., B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

1925-26 Assistant Professor of Chemistry

John Bernis Brown, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.

1927-31 Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry
1931- Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry

Leonard Blaine Nice, Ph.D.

1928-37 Professor of Physiology

Harry L. Reinhart, B.A., M.D.

1928-31 Instructor in Pathology
1931-34 Assistant Professor of Pathology

Howard E. Hamlin, B.S., A.M.

1928-30 Instructor in Physiology

John L. Wierda, B.A., Ph.D.

1930-31 Assistant Professor of Anatomy

George E. Helz, B.S., M.S.

1930-31 Instructor in Bacteriology

Harry H. Weiser, B.S., M.E.

1930- Instructor in Bacteriology

Linden Edwards, B.S., B.A., Ph.D.

1931-35 Assistant Professor of Anatomy
1935-40 Associate Professor of Anatomy
1940- Professor of Anatomy

Mary E. Helz, A.B., M.S.

1934-35 Instructor in Pathology

Oran C. Woolpert, Ph.D., M.D.

1936-39 Assistant Professor of Bacteriology
1939 Associate Professor of Bacteriology

Thomas T. Frost, A.B., M.D.

1936-37 Instructor in Pathology

Rollin R. Durant, B.A., M.S., Ph.D.

1937- Assistant Professor of Physiology

Carl V. Moore, A.B., M.D.

1937-39 Assistant Professor of Medicine

Ralph L. Ferguson, B.S., M.S., M.D.

1937-38 Instructor in Pathology

Emmerick von Haam, M.D.

1938- Professor of Pathology

Frank A. Hartman, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

1938- Professor of Physiology

Frank C. Andrus, B.S., M.B., M.S., M.D.

1938-40 Instructor in Pathology

James R. Reeves, M.D.

1939- Instructor in Medicine

Ralph W. Pagel, B.E., M.B., M.D.

1940- Instructor in Pathology

Dorothy Permar, B.S., M.S.

1940- Research Assistant